



Rabbit Anti-NR3B antibody

SL12102R

Product Name:	NR3B
Chinese Name:	谷氨酸受体3B抗体
Alias:	Chi-1; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit 3B; GRIN3B; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subtype 3B; NMD3B_HUMAN; NMDAR-L; NMDAR-L1; NMDAR3B; NR3B.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	110kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NMDAR3B/NR3B:351-395/1043<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Glutamate receptors mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neuro-degeneration. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamate-gated, cation-specific ion channels.

Kainate/AMPA receptors co-localize with NMDA receptors in many synapses and consist of seven structurally related subunits designated GluR-1 to 7. The kainate/AMPA receptors are primarily responsible for fast excitatory neurotransmission by glutamate, whereas the NMDA receptors exhibit slow kinetics of Ca²⁺ ions and a high permeability for Ca²⁺ ions. One such NMDA receptor, NR3B, is expressed in motor neurons and forms cation channels impermeable to calcium, which can resist many open-channel blockers. NR3B functions in the brain as an excitatory glycine receptor, modifying the normal role of glycine as an inhibitory neurotransmitter.

Function:

NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels with reduced single-channel conductance, low calcium permeability and low voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Mediated by glycine.

Subunit:

Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Does not form functional homomeric channels. Found in a complex containing GRIN1 and GRIN2A.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane. Note=Requires the presence of GRIN1 to be targeted at the plasma membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10.1) family. NR3B/GRIN3B subfamily.

SWISS:

O60391

Gene ID:

116444

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 116444](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 170483](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 170796](#) Rat

[Omim: 606651](#) Human

[SwissProt: O60391](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q91ZU9](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q8VHN2](#) Rat

[Unigene: 660378](#) Human

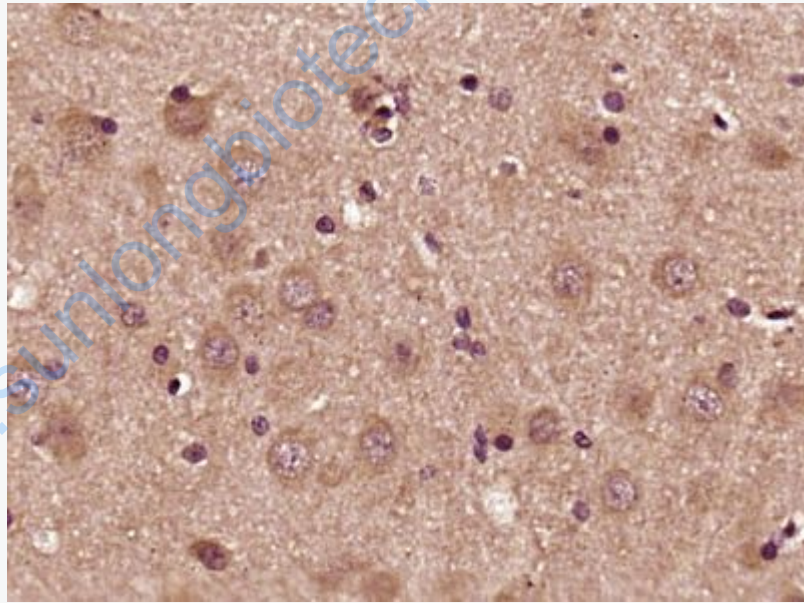
[Unigene: 391566](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 162906](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (NR3B) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL12102R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP

Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

www.sunlongbiotech.com